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a) Die Welt
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[Article by Adalbert Baerwolf entitled "Did the CIA have the Tupolev Engine before the French cordoned off the Site"; Hamburg, Die Welt, German, 27 November 1973, p 3]

An American special team reportedly succeeded in taking component parts from the Soviet supersonic transport which crashed at the 1973 Paris air show and sent the parts to the United States. This is rumored in airline circles in the United States.

The technical special team reportedly reached the accident site before the French police could seal off the wreckage of the Tupolev 144 located at the edge of Le Bourget airport. The Americans reportedly concentrated particularly on salvaging parts from the four fan-jets.

During the demonstration flight which ended with the first catastrophe in civil supersonic flight, the Tu 144 was equipped with Kuznetsov engines which operate with significantly less exhaust and noise than the engines of the Anglo-French Concorde. The jet engines used in the No. 7102 prototype which crashed originated, with the exception of the environmental protection components, in military developments for high-speed aircraft.

It is known that both the Soviets and the Americans have experts from their technical intelligence services observe the

Paris airshow. At this year's 30th international air show it was rumored in the aircraft industry pavilions that a Soviet attache attempted to steal an electronic device at an American display. Since in the United States all projects which are developed with private funds and without state assistance are free, industry can often show brand-new developments for which the military has not yet found any application.

The classic example of this is the laser. After the Hughes aircraft plant showed the world's first laser in 1961 in Los Angeles, the project scientist [redacted] was asked at the subsequent press conference whether laser beams could be death rays. The scientist answered, "Laser beams can be developed into so-called death rays within a few years." Since then, nothing more has been learned about military laser development in the United States.